February 5, 1777. NUMB. 2502.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY; 1776.

This LOTTERY conſiſts of FOUR CLASSES, Of One Hundred Thouſand *Tickets each.*

FIRST CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at TEN DOLLARS each, are			1,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -			150,000
			850,000

No.	Prizes.		Dollars.
1	of 10,000	is	10,000
2	5000	are	10,000
30	1000		30,000
400	500		200,000
20,000	20		400,000
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,			200,000
			850,000

SECOND CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at TWENTY DOLLARS each, are - - - -			2,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -			300,000
			1,700,000

No.	Prizes.		Dollars.
1	of 20,000	is	20,000
2	10,000	are	20,000
10	5000		50,000
100	1000		100,000
820	500		410,000
20,000	30		600,000
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,			500,000
			1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at THIRTY DOLLARS each, are - - - -			3,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -			450,000
			2,550,000

No.	Prizes.		Dollars.
1	of 30,000	is	30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	15,000	are	30,000
2	10,000		20,000
10	5000		50,000
200	1000		200,000
1600	500		500,000
20,000	40		800,000
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,			900,000
			2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.

100,000 Tickets, at FORTY DOLLARS each, are - - - -			4,000,000
Deduction, at *Fifteen per Cent.* -			600,000
			3,400,000
Brought from the First Claſs -			200,000
Second ditto, - - - -			500,000
Third ditto, - - - -			900,000
			5,000,000

No.	Prizes.		Dollars.
1	of 50,000	is	50,000
2	25,000	are	50,000
2	15,000		30,000
2	10,000		20,000
10	5000		50,000
100	1000		100,000
200	500		100,000
1000	300		300,000
15,000	200		3,000,000
26,000	50		1,300,000
			5,000,000

42,317 Prizes.
57,683 Blanks.

100,000 Tickets.

Not near one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIS Lottery is ſet on foot by a *Reſolution of Congreſs*, paſſed at *Philadelphia*, the *Eighteenth* day of *November*, 1776, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money, on loan, bearing an annual intereſt of *four per cent.* which, with the ſum ariſing from the deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the preſent moſt juſt and neceſſary war, in defence of the lives, liberties and property, of the inhabitants of theſe United States.

The fortunate adventurers in the firſt claſs, and ſo in the ſecond and third, who draw more than *Thirty* or *Forty Dollars*, ſhall, at their option, receive a Treaſury Bank Note for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years, and an annual intereſt at the rate of *four per cent.* or the pre-emption of ſuch tickets in the next ſucceeding claſs, as ſhall not be renewed within the time hereafter limited.

Every adventurer in the firſt claſs ſhall have a right to go through the ſubſequent claſſes, but ſhall not be obliged to do it.

The drawers of Twenty, Thirty, and Forty Dollars, in the firſt, ſecond, and third claſſes, who do not apply for their money within ſix weeks after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be deemed adventurers in the next ſucceeding claſs, and have their tickets renewed, without any further trouble.

If any other ſhall neglect or decline taking out and paying the price of their tickets for a ſubſequent claſs, within ſix weeks after the drawing is ended, their tickets ſhall be ſold to the fortunate adventurers in the preceding claſs, or to ſuch as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The fortunate adventurers in the laſt claſs, who draw Fifty Dollars, ſhall, upon application to the Commiſſioners of the Loan Offices, in the reſpective States where the drawers reſide, receive their money without any deduction; and all who draw above Fifty Dollars, ſhall receive in like manner, without deduction, for the ſums drawn, Bank Treaſury Notes, payable at the end of five years after the drawing, at the Loan Office of the State in which the drawers reſide. The intereſt to commence from the laſt day of drawing, and to be paid annually at the ſaid reſpective Loan Offices.

As this lottery is eſtabliſhed for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money for carrying on the preſent juſt war, undertaken in defence of the rights and liberties of *America*, in which every individual, and their poſterity, will be ſo deeply intereſted, it is not doubted but every real friend to his country will moſt chearfully become an adventurer, and that the ſale of the tickets will be very rapid, eſpecially as even the unſucceſsful adventurers will have the pleaſing reflection of having contributed in a degree to the great and glorious *American* cauſe.

The managers appointed by CONGRESS are, *Sharp Delany, John Purviance, Owen Biddle, David Jackſon, Jacob Barge, Jonathan B. Smith*, and *James Searle*, who are upon oath, and give bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.

The drawing of the *Firſt Claſs* will begin at *Philadelphia*, the *Tenth* day of *April* next, or ſooner, if ſooner full.

The managers are inſtructed to ſell the tickets for ready money only.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1776.

"IN CONGRESS, *November* 27, 1776.

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the *United States* reſpectively, to paſs ſuch laws as will moſt effectually tend to prevent the counterfeiting or forging the tickets of the PUBLIC LOTTERY.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

Philadelphia, January 22, 1777.

THE Managers of the United States LOTTERY are now delivering out TICKETS at the Lottery-Office, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffee-houſe.

The Printers in the different States are requeſted, by the Managers, to inſert and continue the ſcheme of the United States Lottery in their ſeveral papers.

Lately publiſhed, by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for the uſe of ſchools, and for the uſe of all who wiſh to elevate their ſpeech, and to expand their underſtandings. Ornamented with one hundred and fifty Deſigns, engraved on Copper-plates. In one octavo volume, with neat binding. (Price Two Dollars.)

SELECT FABLES OF ÆSOP,
AND OTHER FABULISTS.
IN THREE BOOKS.

I. FABLES from the ANTIENTS. II. FABLES from the MODERNS. III. ORIGINAL FABLES newly invented.

BY ROBERT DODSLEY.

Philoſophers have ſet great examples of virtue, and I ſhall place ÆSOP amongſt theſe great men, and even at the head of theſe great men. I find that his FABLES were in vogue amongſt all the eaſtern nations. What is the tendency of theſe Fables, equally deep and ingenious? They have inſtructed almoſt our whole hemiſphere. They are Truth itſelf in the attractive garb of Fable. What is the great leſſon of theſe Fables? It is, that every perſon ought to practice Juſtice. VOLTAIRE.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's, may now be had, all the new publications on the Military Art; alſo a conſiderable variety of Books in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics; likewiſe variety of Greek and Latin Claſſics.

From the HIBERNIAN CHRONICLE, *of September* 12.

TO LORD NORTH.

My LORD,

A CURSORY review of the preſent calamitous ſituation of America, and the declining ſtate of the whole Britiſh empire, affords a moſt dreary and affecting proſpect, and impreſſes every humane breaſt with the ſtrongeſt ſenſations of regret and pain.

The baneful effects of your impolitic meaſures, with reſpect to the colonies, have been repeatedly canvaſſed, fully ſtated, and ſubmitted to your Lordſhip's conſideration, what is it then which can induce you to perſevere in a cauſe, the very ſucceſs of which will prove ruinous to the commerce of England?

You have diſſolved every tie of affection and reſpect, and you have at laſt effected the independence of America, which is now eſtabliſhed beyond all the operations of policy or perſuaſion. Alarming conſideration indeed! Doth it not, in the cooler moments of reflection, ſomewhat engage your moſt ſerious attention? Shall we be able to ſurvive a loſs ſo pregnant with ruin, ſo replete with every miſchief to the manufactures and commerce of this country?

It ever was, and is, incompatible with my preſent plan, to trouble your Lordſhip with mere chimerical inſinuations; I chooſe rather to confine my conjectures within the more feaſible productions of human probability. Such appearances truly, my Lord, furniſh us with a moſt humiliating proſpect, and in every point of view exhibit a picture too melancholy for reflection to endure.

I have not the leaſt perſonal enmity to your Lordſhip; I wiſh to ſee you effectually poſſeſs the eſteem and confidence of the public, and fill your department with equal ſplendor and dignity.

The ſovereign arbiter of the univerſe, and the decider of the fate of nations and of empires, has inveſted your Lordſhip with great and extenſive abilities; he has compleatly formed you for the illuſtrious ſtateſman, and the conſummate legiſlator; what a pity is it then, that you could flagrantly abuſe ſuch talents, and temeriouſly perſevere in ſo ignoble a cauſe! Why will your Lordſhip continue to pervert thoſe cœleſtial gifts, for the promulgation of carnage, deſolation and ruin?

Our perſecuted brethren, and faithful fellow-ſubjects in America, the fruits of whoſe harveſt you are now endeavouring to wreſt from them, by atrocious violence, are virtually contending for the nobleſt of all privileges; as true deſcendents of Engliſhmen, they are jealous of their liberty, and prize it beyond all earthly bleſſings. My Lord, the people of England have been a people remarkably devoted to liberty; and have, ſometimes, protected it in regions unallied to them; the annals of our own hiſtory, will amply exhibit with what glorious ardour, they have fought to aſſert and maintain that ineſtimable bleſſing. Have you not then forgot thoſe principles which their glory, their virtue, their feelings, their ſafety, rendered an eternal duty? Have you not ſuffered thoſe rights to be betrayed, through your means, which were held ſo dear by our illuſtrious predeceſſors, and purchaſed, by them, at the expence of much blood? Have you not contributed your baneful efforts to reduce our American brethren, to the moſt abject ſtate of diſtreſs and ruin? Has it not happened that ſome incendiary ſpirits have deviſed too fatal a meaſure; and, in a moment of madneſs, have you not adopted the ſyſtem, and endeavoured to promote it with full force and power?

The hirelings of adminiſtration have repeatedly vilified and traduced the Americans, becauſe they have virtue enough to aſſert and defend their rights againſt every encroachment of your power. Pray, my Lord, whence did the Britiſh Houſe of Commons derive the right of giving the property of the people in America? Did that people ever delegate to them ſuch a right? Can ſuch a right exiſt without the delegation of the community to whom the property belongs? Yet, from this abſurd reſolution, have you not proceeded to acts which have alienated and inflamed all America?—Are the Americans to blame for all this? Are they culpable for the conſequences? Are you to put fire in a man's hand, and puniſh him for expreſſing a ſenſe of pain, and endeavouring to reject it?—Are the Americans diveſted of the feelings of humanity? If they are not, the things which are calculated to rouſe and irritate thoſe feelings muſt have their effects.

It is too well known to be diſputed, that the Americans have exhauſted every peaceable means of obtaining redreſs; for ſeven years they have inceſſantly complained and petitioned for redreſs; their return has invariably been a repetition of injuries, aggravated by the moſt intolerable inſults. There has not been a ſingle inſtance in which they have complained, without being rebuked; or in which they have been complained againſt, without being puniſhed.

The ſtatute "*de tallagio non concedendo*" declares, "That the goods of no manner of perſons ſhall be taken "without the good-will and aſſent of the party to "whom the goods belong. And on a ſolemn reſolution "of the Houſe of Commons, which maintains that the "ancient and undoubted rights of every freeman are, "that he hath a full and abſolute property in his goods "and eſtate; and that no talliage, loan, benevolence, "or other like charge ought to be commanded or levied "by the King, or any of his Miniſters, without com"mon conſent in Parliament." My Lord, it never was the idea that the common conſent of America was given in the Parliament of England, therefore the Americans are certainly juſtified in a ſteady reſiſtance to your aſſumed authority, upon the principles of perſonal ſecurity, and the preſervation of the common rights of freemen, which you, in a wanton exerciſe of power, have unjuſtly invaded, and attempted to wreſt from them.

Dare you, in the face of open day, make a ſolemn appeal to the juſtice of Heaven, and aſſert the immaculate rectitude of your cauſe? Are you hardy enough to declare, that the effects of your coercive meaſures were not the primary ſource of the preſent unnatural conteſt with America? Will you pretend legally to juſtify the nefarious ſyſtem of your preſent politics? Will you aver the abſolute neceſſity of vainly ſporting with the lives of ſo many brave and experienced ſoldiers, who may yet fall devoted martyrs to your vindictive policy? Theſe are conſiderations, my Lord, of the utmoſt importance to your welfare, and carry with them full force and conviction, even to the moſt prejudiced.

Actuated with ſenſitive motives of affection for the true welfare of my Sovereign, and ſtrong impreſſions of regard for the proſperity of this kingdom, and the peace of America, I am thus conſtrained earneſtly to expoſtulate with your Lordſhip. Have you not been repeatedly warned of the impropriety and baneful tendency of your conduct? Have you not had line upon line, and precept upon precept, various intereſting and ſalutary documents, dedicated to your ſervice; if then, after all, you will inflexibly perſevere in the proſecution of your preſent meaſures, I have this conſolation at leaſt, that I am clear of your blood.

I intreat your Lordſhip to believe the ſincerity of theſe ſentiments; although they are diſcordant with the unnatural purpoſes of your ſanguinary efforts with regard to America, yet they are nevertheleſs ſincere, nevertheleſs conſonant with the language of truth, which is uniform and conſiſtent, and what I could wiſh your Lordſhip to become better acquainted with than at preſent it appears that you really are.

Every ſentiment of humanity, every principle of juſt and ſound policy demands your inceſſant efforts to ſuppreſs the relentleſs rage of civil diſcord, and accelerate an happy reſtoration of peace and concord to a divided and convulſed empire; it is no more than your reaſonable ſervice, nor no leſs than a duty required of you by every precept, both human and divine.

The preſent awful and tremendous criſis is truly alarming, and a moment of imminent danger ſeems haſtening with unavoidable certitude. The whole nation ſeems waiting with an anxiety equal to the importance of the event, and a gloomy ſilence pervades the different ranks and claſſes of the people.

It is in this moſt important interval that you may find yourſelf miſerably deceived, and every covering too ſlender to protect you from the juſt reſentment of an inſulted and oppreſſed people.

I therefore fervently wiſh your Lordſhip would ſeriouſly contemplate on theſe things. Your preſent purſuits will never conduct you honourably through life; they cannot conſiſt with a liberal ſpirit, although they are united with extraordinary abilities.

I feel for human nature, when I ſee a man ſo gifted as you are deſcend to ſuch infamous practices; but it is not for my own ſake that I wiſh you to reflect on your precarious ſituation.

May the future ſteps of your life be influenced and directed by unerring wiſdom! May the true intereſts of the whole Britiſh empire wholly engage your moſt ſerious attention, as the great and important object of your care! So ſhall ſtrength and opulence ſuperſede national weakneſs, and Britons yet become a free, a happy, and a proſperous people! MEMI[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by Reſolves of the late Aſſemblies, legal tender, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is highly neceſſary that the bills of credit emitted and made current by the Continental Congreſs, and the bills of credit emitted and made current by the late Aſſemblies of Pennſylvania, ought to be made legal tender in all payments, and to be alike taken by every perſon in this State, in the diſcharge of debts, and for the purchaſing the neceſſaries of life, and materials of defence; and it is evidently neceſſary that the counterfeiting of the ſaid bills of credit, made current by public authority, ſhould be prevented.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſemby met, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the ſixth day of February next, the bills of credit emitted and made current by the Continental Congreſs ſhall paſs current in this State, and be received in payments and diſcharge of all manner of debts, rents, ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, due, or hereafter to become due, payable, or accruing upon or by reaſon of any mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bills, note, book account, promiſe, aſſumption, or any other contract whatſoever, according to the ſum which the ſaid bills reſpectively entitles the bearer thereof to receive, each Dollar therein expreſſed to be taken and eſteemed at the rate or value of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, and of equal value in the payment of ſuch debts with a Spaniſh milled ſilver Dollar, weighing ſeventeen penny weight and ſix grains, any clauſe, proviſo or device, in any bond, note or other inſtrument of writing, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the bills of credit emitted and made current by the reſolves of the late Aſſemblies of Pennſylvania, and the bills of credit emitted on loan by an act of Aſſembly of the 26th of February, 1773, ſhall, in like manner be, and is hereby declared to be a legal tender, and ſhall be taken and received in payment and diſcharge of all manner of debts whatſoever as aforeſaid, according to the ſum ſpecified in ſaid bills; and if any perſon or perſons, from and after the ſaid ſixth day of February next, ſhall refuſe to receive any of the ſaid bills of credit when properly tendered in payment of any debt or demand whatſoever, provided the whole of ſuch debt or demand be tendered, he, ſhe or they ſo refuſing, ſhall be for ever barred from ſuing for, or recovering the ſame in any Court of this State, and if any ſuit or ſuits ſhall be commenced for ſuch debt or demand, after tender and refuſal as aforeſaid, the defendant may plead payment, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after any ſuch tender as aforeſaid being made, if the creditor to whom ſuch money is tendered, ſhall within four days next thereafter, make demand of the ſaid debt before two creditable witneſſes, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch creditor to ſue for and recover ſuch debt; but ſhall recover no intereſt on ſaid debt after ſuch tender, or coſts on his action.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch tender ſhall, as aforeſaid, be made, in order to pay any debt or demand of money due and payable of any kind whatſoever and refuſed, and not demanded within four days after ſuch tender as aforeſaid, then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid debt or money due or payable, mentioned in any mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bill, or note, book account, or any other debt whatſoever, is hereby declared to be forfeited, the one third part thereof to the debtor, and the other two third parts to this State; and every ſuch debtor who ſhall make ſuch tender is hereby directed and required to pay the two third parts of every debt ſo forfeited, into the hands of the Treaſurer of the county, appointed to receive the State Tax (whoſe receipt ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge to ſuch debtor for the monies by this act forfeited) retaining the one third part in his, her or their own hands.

And whereas divers perſons in this State (taking advantage of the neceſſitous) when they put money on loan, or in other contracts, have bargained with, and bound the borrower or purchaſer, to pay the debt in ſterling money of Great-Britain, according as the exchange might be between the cities of Philadelphia and London. And as the intercourſe between the ſaid cities is now ſo far obſtructed that no ſuch exchange can be aſcertained, and except ſome rule is ſettled by law, the debtor cannot pay his debt, though he be ſo diſpoſed and has in his poſſeſſion bills of credit for that purpoſe, for remedy whereof, *Be it enacted*, That where any perſon ſtands bound to pay any debt in ſterling money aforeſaid, according to the exchange as aforeſaid, ſuch creditor ſhall receive Continental bills of credit, or bills of credit of this State in payment and diſcharge of any ſuch debt, at the rate of One Hundred and Fifty-five Pounds Pennſylvania currency, for One Hundred Pounds ſterling, if tendered as aforeſaid, and on refuſal thereof ſhall be deemed and taken to be within the meaning of this act, in caſes of refuſal of the bills of credit in tender as aforeſaid.

And whereas bonds or other writings may have been given for money, to be paid in Half Johanneſes weighing nine penny-weight, or as much in bills of credit as will purchaſe the ſame. *It is hereby declared and enacted*, That eight Continental Dollars in bills of credit aforeſaid, or Three Pounds in bills of credit of this State afore-mentioned, or of any of the bills of credit of Pennſylvania, ſhall be deemed and taken to be worth one gold Portugal Half Johannes, weighing as aforeſaid, and in the ſame proportion for all other gold coin.—And all perſons whomſoever, refuſing to take and receive ſuch bills of credit in payment and diſcharge of ſuch debt, and redemption of ſuch bond, or other writing as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed and taken to be within the meaning of this act, and ſhall forfeit ſuch debt, and be in all things dealt with as in this act is directed in caſes of refuſal on tender.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch debtor who ſhall make tender of any debt or demand as aforeſaid, which ſhall be refuſed and not again demanded as aforeſaid, is hereby directed and required, under the penalty of Two Shillings out of the Pound of ſuch debt, within the ſpace of ſix days, to inform one or more of the Commiſſioners of the county for the time being, elected or appointed to levy the public taxes, of the ſum ſo tendered, and to whom, and the time when, and the names of the witneſſes preſent at ſuch tender—and the Commiſſioners of every county ſhall keep fair books of entries of all ſuch ſums of money forfeited by this act, and lay the ſame before the Committees of Aſſembly, appointed to ſettle the public accounts for the time being, and in caſe any debtor neglect to give ſuch information, then any other perſon who gives the firſt information ſhall be entitled to the aforeſaid Two Shillings in the Pound, and Three-pence per mile travelling charges for his trouble.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners for the time being, of every county of this State, are hereby authoriſed and required to aſk, demand, ſue for and recover, two third parts of every debt or ſum of money, ſo as aforeſaid tendered and refuſed, and not afterwards demanded as aforeſaid, which action or actions, ſuit or ſuits, ſhall be brought or commenced and proſecuted by the ſaid Commiſſioners, by name and ſtile of the Commiſſioners of ſuch county; and the proceſs ſhall be the ſame, and as effectual in law, as if ſuch mortgage, bond, ſpecialty or note, was given to ſuch Commiſſioners *bona fide*, for a valuable conſideration, or as if ſuch other debt was contracted with ſaid Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners; and after receiving the ſame, ſome one of them ſhall enter ſatisfaction in the records of ſuch mortgage, as is required by an act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in caſes of diſcharging mortgages.

And if any perſon or perſons, having ſo as aforeſaid tendered any money in payment of any debt, and the ſame being refuſed and ſued for and recovered by the Commiſſioners, or paid without any ſuit commenced, it ſhall and may be lawful for every ſuch debtor to aſk for, and demand his, her, or their mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bill, or note, or a diſcharge of his, her or their debt, if it ſhall be of any other kind or denomination; every ſuch demand being made before two creditable witneſſes, and ſuch creditor refuſing or neglecting to deliver up to ſuch debtor ſuch writing, or give ſuch diſcharge as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for every ſuch debtor to ſue for and recover, of and from ſuch creditor, his or her heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, a ſum of money equal to the ſum for which ſuch mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bill or note was given, together with intereſt and coſts of ſuit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in every caſe where any title deed or deeds have been, or ſhall be, lodged or depoſited in the hands of any perſon or perſons, to whom any mortgage has been, or may be made, and the money mentioned therein forfeited, as by this act declared, and ſuch mortgager, his or her heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, or the owner of the lands and tenements mentioned in ſuch deeds, ſhall demand the ſame and be refuſed, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch mortgager, his or her heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, or ſuch owner of the lands, to ſue for and recover of ſuch mortgagee, his or her heirs, executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, a ſum of money not exceeding double the value of the lands and tenements mentioned in ſuch deeds; and if any ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, being ſued, ſhall, at any time before the determination of ſuch ſuit, deliver up to the plaintiff, or lodge ſuch deed or deeds, whole and undefaced in the Prothonotary's office of the court wherein ſuch action ſhall be, and pay the coſts of ſuit, and a ſum as the court ſhall order, not exceeding Twenty Pounds to the proſecutor for his trouble, in that caſe ſuch action ſhall ceaſe.

And in all caſes where tender ſhall be made as aforeſaid, and the perſon to whom ſuch tender may be made, ſhall afterwards aſſign, transfer, or ſet over any mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bill or note, every ſuch perſon ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of fraud, and forfeit and pay to the perſon to whom ſuch aſſignment as aforeſaid may be made, or to his or her heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, a ſum equal to double the ſum mentioned in ſuch mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, bill, or note, ſo aſſigned or transferred, to be recovered by an action of debt in any court of record in this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon whatſoever ſhall, after the ſixth day of February next aforeſaid, refuſe to take and receive any of the bills of credit aforeſaid in payment for any live ſtock, neceſſary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatſoever, which he or ſhe ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, and offer the ſame for a leſs price, or ſmaller ſum of money, to be paid in gold or ſilver, or in any one ſort of the bills of credit, or other current money paſſing in payment of debts in this State, than in the bills of credit emitted by the Continental Congreſs, or in bills of credit emitted by reſolves of Aſſembly aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit to the uſe of the State a ſum of money equal to, or as much as the ſum he or ſhe had refuſed to take for the commodity ſo ſold, or that he or ſhe had aſked for or rated ſuch ſtock, neceſſary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods at; and on proof thereof being made by two creditable witneſſes before any one of the Juſtices of the Peace of the county, ſuch Juſtice ſhall (if ſuch ſum of money as aforeſaid forfeited, ſhall not exceed Five Pounds) iſſue his precept in the name of the State, in the nature of a ſummons, or capias, as the caſe may be, and proſecute and recover the ſum ſo proved to be forfeited, in the manner preſcribed and directed by the laws for recovery of debts not exceeding Five Pounds, together with coſt of ſuit—And if any ſuch forfeiture as aforeſaid, ſhall exceed Five Pounds, the Juſtice before whom any ſuch proof ſhall be made, ſhall, within ſix weeks, ſend an account in writing to the Commiſſioners of the county, or one of them, containing the names of the witneſſes proving the ſame, and the perſon who, and the ſum that he or ſhe has ſo forfeited—And the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby enjoined and required, as ſoon as may be, to ſue for and recover ſuch ſum or ſums of money in the ſame manner, and when ſo recovered, pay the ſame to the ſame perſons as is in this act directed in caſes of refuſal on tender. And when any Juſtice ſhall recover any money, ſo as aforeſaid forfeited, he ſhall pay the ſame to the Treaſurer aforeſaid, who ſhall give his receipt for the ſame. And every Juſtice of the Peace in this State ſhall, once in each year, ſend an account to the ſaid Commiſſioners of the ſum or ſums of money he ſhall have recovered, ſo as aforeſaid forfeited, which the commiſſioners ſhall make fair entries of, and report the ſame to the Committee of Aſſembly aforeſaid for the time being. And the fees or allowance to the ſaid Commiſſioners, for the ſervices and duties by this act required, ſhall be the ſame as they have a right by law to take and receive in other caſes. And if any of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall refuſe or neglect to do and perform his or their duty, by this act directed and required, ſuch Commiſſioners reſpectively ſhall be fined in a ſum of money not exceeding Ten Pounds, by the next Court of Quarter Seſſions, and another or others appointed in his or their ſtead, by the ſaid Court. Every ſuch fine to be for the uſe of the State, and be recovered as fines are directed to be recovered, by the act for raiſing county rates and levies.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, from and after the publication of this act, ſhall counterfeit or alter any of the aforeſaid bills of credit, with deſign to increaſe the value of ſuch bill, by this act made a legal tender, or any of the bills of credit made current by any of the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Congreſſes of any of the United States of North-America, or utter any of the ſaid bills of Credit, ſo counterfeited or altered, knowing them to be ſuch, and being duly convicted thereof, ſhall ſuffer all the pains and penalties, fines and forfeitures, which by the late laws of Pennſylvania could or might have been inflicted on any perſon or perſons ſo offending.

(SIGNED) JOHN JACOBS, Speaker.

IN ASSEMBLY, *Wedneſday, January* 29, 1777.

Although many of the inhabitants of this State have fully paid the taxes which have been levied and aſſeſſed, as the laws in that caſe direct; yet a conſiderable number have refuſed or neglected ſo to do, and there remains outſtanding of the ſaid taxes to a conſiderable amount: And as it is neceſſary that ſuch taxes be collected, in order to compleat the intention of the laws by which they were aſſeſſed and levied, to ſupport the credit of the paper currency of this State, defray the exigencies of government, and that equal juſtice may be done to all.

Reſolved therefore, That the Collectors which were appointed to collect the public taxes, in the ſeveral wards in the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and in the ſeveral and reſpective townſhips in each county in this State, do immediately proceed to collect and pay the ſame (with what they have already collected) to the Treaſurers of the reſpective counties. And that David Rittenhouſe, the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, be ordered to write to the county Treaſurer of the Provincial taxes in each county in this State (except thoſe who have already fully paid the ſame) commanding him to enforce this Reſolve as the aforeſaid Laws direct. And that the ſaid State Treaſurer do forthwith call on the ſaid County Treaſurers reſpectively, where any ſuch outſtandings are, and order the ſame to be paid into the Treaſury as ſoon as it ſhall be received by them.

Ordered, That the ſame be inſerted in the Engliſh and German news-papers.

Ordered, That public notice be given in the news-papers, That this Houſe has paſſed a Law "To revive and "put in force ſuch and ſo much of the late Laws of the "province of Pennſylvania as is judged neceſſary to be "in force in this Commonwealth, and revive and eſta-"bliſh the Courts of Juſtice, and for other purpoſes "therein mentioned;" and that the ſaid Law will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

PORTSMOUTH, December 31.

Laſt Wedneſday night, in a ſevere ſnow ſtorm, by the ſkill of Captain Pinkham, was ſteered ſafe into this harbour, the ſchooner George, of about 80 tons, being the Milford's tender of 8 carriage guns, having a conſiderable quantity of proviſions on board for her. Captain Pinkham the 19th inſt. ſailed from this port for the eaſtward, after having delivered a load of wood: The 20th he was taken by the above tender, the 21ſt they burnt his veſſel, with about 100l. in ſtores on board, and kept Captain Pinkham, and his two men he had with him, in purſuit of more prizes, but by reaſon of the violence of the above ſtorm, they begged of Pinkham to take the helm at York ledge, and ſave their lives if he could, and he ſhould be welcome to the veſſel, which he at firſt ſteered into Little Harbour, and is now by Moffatt's wharf. She had 51 officers and privates on board, who are all ſafe under guard in this town. The Love was a continental veſſel, and commanded by Captain Burk as a privateer, but now by one Richard Willis.

BOSTON, December 5.

Laſt Saturday afternoon Capt. St. Barbe, in a veſſel belonging to Newbury, arrived at Squam from Bilboa, in 30 days, with whom came paſſenger Mr. George Cabot, of Beverly, merchant, who informs that the Spaniſh and French ports were open to our cruizers and their prizes, and that they permit the American veſſels to carry the American flag in their ports; and that both the courts of Madrid and Verſailles were determined to prevent the Ruſſians coming to America.

Dec. 30. The beginning of this week the privateer ſloop commanded by William Dennis, ſent into a ſafe port at the ſouthward the Counteſs of Eglington, a brigantine from Greenock in Glaſgow, bound to Antigua; the following is a ſchedule of the cargoe on board the brigantine Counteſs of Eglington, viz. 57 bales, 110 boxes, 34 caſks, 2 cheſts and 5 trunks of haberdaſhery, 368 yards printed linnen, 1223 pounds of wrought leather ſhoes, 4513 pounds of green glaſs bottles, 39 barrels and two firkins ſtrong ale, 6797 pounds tallow candles, 2420 refined ſugar, 67028 yards Britiſh bounty linen, 7410 yards Iriſh ditto, 4428 yards Britiſh ſtriped and checked ditto, 207 firkins of butter, 126 gallons of Portugal wine, and 210 bundles of iron hoops.

We hear two prizes are ſent into a ſafe port to the eaſtward, one of which is wholly loaded with butter.

By a gentleman of veracity, who left London the 24th of September, we learn, that the merchants were very much alarmed at ſo many captures being taken from them, and were petitioning for an accommodation with the Colonists upon commercial principles only; that the court of Britain had demanded a categorical anſwer from France where her fleet and troops were deſtined; but that an evaſive anſwer was returned from that court, implying, they ſhould know in due ſeaſon.

PROVIDENCE, December 14.

Saturday morning laſt Commodore Sir Peter Parker, with about 70 ſail of men of war and tranſports, came into our bay from New-York, and anchored above the harbour of Newport; on Sunday they landed a body of troops, under the Generals Clinton and Piercy, who took poſſeſſion of the town, the inhabitants having previouſly determined that the place was not defenſible againſt the enemy's ſhipping. The few troops we had on the iſland retreated to Briſtol, leaving behind them ſome pieces of artillery. By the beſt accounts yet received, the enemy's troops do not conſiſt of more than 5000 men; among them are a number of Heſſians, ſome horſe, and many invalids. They are intrenching, it is ſaid, at a place called Meeting-houſe hill, three miles diſtant from Briſtol-ferry.

From the firſt appearance of the fleet, the militia and independent companies of this State have been in motion, and are ſince joined by a large body of troops, with ſome companies of artillery, from the neighbouring States.

By ſome deſerters from the miniſterial fleet at Newport, we learn, that the troops lately arrived there conſiſt of about 6000 men, one half of them Heſſians; and that it was reported on board the fleet, that they were ſoon to proceed to Boſton through this town.

The troops from the neighbouring States continue to arrive here daily, and laſt night came to town a company of volunteers from Salem.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Major General Lincoln, who is appointed to the chief command of the American troops in this department.

Jan. 11. Undoubted intelligence is received from New-

port, that the enemy considered the inhabitants on the island as prisoners of war, and have absolutely refused to grant the benefit of their boasted pardons to a number who make application for the same.

We also hear that the Experiment, of 50 guns, commanded by the infamous Wallace, sailed for England a few days since; and that the Asia, of 64 guns, was soon to follow, with General Clinton on board, his baggage being already embarked.

It is said that the enemy's troops at Newport have received orders to hold themselves ready for embarkation at a moment's notice, but whether on board transports or their flat-bottomed boats is not mentioned: A number of carpenters have been busily employed in repairing the latter.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 24.

Since our last two or three British ships of war have arrived, one of which is supposed to be the Roebuck. They took several prizes in Mobjack bay, and are now, it is said, in Hampton road.

BALTIMORE, *January* 20.

This day Captain Henry Johnson, late of the Yankey privateer, who escaped from a British man of war lying at the Nore, arrived here from France. We hear he brings very pleasing accounts of the friendly disposition of the French Court and nation towards the American cause.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 5.

His Britannic Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, October 31, 1776.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

NOTHING could have afforded me so much satisfaction as to have been able to inform you, at the opening of this session, that the troubles, which have so long distracted my colonies in North-America, were at an end, and that my unhappy people, recovered from their delusion, had delivered themselves from the oppression of their leaders, and returned to their duty; but so daring and desperate is the spirit of those leaders, whose object has always been dominion and power, that they have now openly renounced all allegiance to the crown, and all political connections with this country; they have rejected, with circumstances of indignity and insult, the means of conciliation held out to them under the authority of our commission; and have presumed to set up their rebellious confederacies for Independant States. If their treason be suffered to take root, much mischief must grow from it to the safety of my loyal colonies, to the commerce of my kingdoms, and indeed to the present system of all Europe. One great advantage, however, will be derived from the object of the rebels being openly avowed, and clearly understood; we shall have unanimity at home, founded in the general conviction of the justice and necessity of our measures.

I am happy to inform you, that, by the blessing of divine providence on the good conduct and valour of my officers and forces by sea and land, and on the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in my service, Canada is recovered. And although, from unavoidable delays, the operations at New-York could not begin before the month of August, the success in that province has been so important, as to give the strongest hopes of the most decisive good consequences: But notwithstanding this fair prospect, I must, at all events, prepare for another campaign. I continue to receive assurances of amity from the several courts of Europe, and am using my utmost endeavours to conciliate unhappy differences between two neighbouring powers, and I still hope, that all misunderstanding may be removed, and Europe continue to enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace: I think nevertheless, that, in the present *situation of affairs*, it is expedient that we should be in a respectable *state of defence at home.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; it is matter of real concern to me, that the important considerations, which I have stated to you, must necessarily be followed by *great expence:* I doubt not, however, but that my faithful Commons will readily and chearfully grant me such supplies, as the maintenance of the honour of my crown, the vindication of the just rights of parliament, and the public welfare, shall be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In this arduous contest, I can have no other object but to promote the true interest of all my subjects; no people ever enjoyed more happiness, or lived under a milder government, than those now revolted provinces: The improvements in every art, of which they boast, declare it; their numbers, their wealth, their strength by sea and land, which they think sufficient to enable them to make head against the whole power of the mother country, are irrefragable proofs of it. My desire is, to restore to them the blessings of law and liberty, equally enjoyed by every British subject, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for all the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their Chiefs.

RETURN of Prisoners taken at Trenton, the 26th December, 1776, by the Army under the command of his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

Regiment of LANDSBACH. 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 38 Serjeants, 6 Drummers, 5 Musicians, 9 Officers Servants, 206 Rank and File.

Regiment of KNIPHAUSEN. 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 25 Serjeants, 6 Drummers, 6 Officers Servants, 258 Rank and File.

Regiment of ROHLE. 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 2 Surgeons Mates, 25 Serjeants, 8 Drummers, 4 Musicians, 9 Officers Servants, 244 Rank and File.

Regiment of ARTILLERY. 1 Lieutenant, 4 Serjeants, 1 Officer's Servant, 32 Rank and File.

Total, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 3 Majors, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, 2 Surgeons, 92 Serjeants, 20 Drummers, 9 Musicians, 25 Officers Servants, 740 Rank and File. 918 Prisoners.

Six double fortified brass Three Pounders, with carriages complete.—Three Ammunition Waggons.—As many Muskets, Bayonets, Cartouch Boxes, and Swords, as there are Prisoners.—Twelve Drums. Four Colours."

CONGRESS has received the following intelligence from the army at Pluckemin, in the State of New-Jersey, January 5.

"On the second instant the enemy began to advance upon us at Trenton; and, after some skirmishing, the head of their column reached that place about 4 o'clock, whilst their rear was as far back as Maidenhead. They attempted to pass Sanpinck creek, which runs through Trenton, at different places; but finding the fords guarded, they halted and kindled their fires. We were drawn up on the south side of the creek. In this situation we remained till dark, cannonading the enemy, and receiving the fire of their field pieces, which did but little damage.

"At twelve o'clock, after renewing our fires, and leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton, and other passes, on the same stream above, we marched by a round-about road to Princeton. We found Princeton about sunrise, with only three regiments, and three troops of lighthorse in it, two of which were on their march to Trenton. These three regiments, especially the two first, made a gallant resistance, and, in killed, wounded and prisoners, must have lost five hundred men. Upwards of one hundred of them were left dead on the field; and with those carried on by the army, and such as were taken in the pursuit, and carried across the Delaware, there are near three hundred prisoners, fourteen of whom are officers—all British.

"Col. Hazlet, Capt. Neal, of the artillery, Capt. Fleming, who commanded the first Virginia regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were slain in the field. Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who were in pursuit of the enemy, whom they chased three or four miles, are not yet come in. We burnt the enemy's hay, and destroyed such other things as the occasion would admit.

"From the best intelligence we have been able to get, the enemy were so much alarmed at the apprehension of losing their stores at Brunswick, that they marched immediately thither from Trenton without halting, and got there before day."

Extract of a Letter from General Washington to Congress, dated January 22, 1777.

"My last was on the 20th instant; since that, I have the pleasure to inform you, that General Dickinson, with about 400 militia, has defeated a foraging party of the enemy of an equal number, and has taken 40 waggons, and upwards of an hundred horses, most of them of the English draft breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected.

"The enemy retreated with so much precipitation, that General Dickinson had only an opportunity of making nine prisoners; they were observed to carry off a good many dead and wounded in light waggons.

"This action happened near Somerset Court-house, on Millstone river. General Dickinson's behaviour reflects the highest honour upon him; for, though his troops were all raw, he led them through the river, middle deep, and gave the enemy so severe a charge, that, although supported by three field pieces, they gave way, and left their convoy.

"I have not heard from General Heath since the firing near Kingsbridge last Saturday, which I cannot account for, unless the North River should have been rendered impassible by the ice. But the account of his having surprised and taken Fort Independence on Friday last, comes so well authenticated, by different ways, that I cannot doubt it. It is said, that he took 400 prisoners in that fort; and that he invested Fort Washington on Saturday, which occasioned the firing."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Sunday last fifteen British soldiers, taken a few day before, near the enemy's lines at Brunswick, were brought to this city.

By a Gentleman from Head Quarters we learn, that our people have frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and that scarce a day passes without their bringing in some prisoners.

Yesterday between twenty and thirty more prisoners were brought to town, among whom were two commissioned officers.

His EXCELLENCY Governor LIVINGSTON, with the advice of his COUNCIL, has appointed Thursday, the 6th of March, to be kept throughout the STATE of NEW-JERSEY, as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
GENERAL, *and* COMMANDER *in Chief of all the Forces of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,*
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS several persons, inhabitants of the United States of America, influenced by inimical motives, intimidated by the threats of the enemy, or deluded by a Proclamation, issued the 30th of November last by Lord and General Howe, styled the King's Commissioners for granting pardons, &c. (now at open war and invading these States) have been so lost to the interest and welfare of their country, as to repair to the enemy, sign a declaration of fidelity, and, in some instances, have been compelled to take oaths of allegiance and to engage not to take up arms, or encourage others so to do, against the King of Great-Britain. And Whereas it has become necessary to distinguish between the friends of America and those of Great-Britain, inhabitants of these States; and that every man who receives a protection from and is a subject of any State, (not being Conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms) should stand ready to defend the same against every hostile invasion. I do therefore in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by Congress, hereby strictly command and require every person, having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted protection and certificates from Lord or General Howe, or any person acting under their authority, forthwith to repair to Head-Quarters, or to the quarters of the nearest general officer of the Continental army or militia, (until further provision can be made by the civil authority) and there deliver up such protections, certificates, and passports, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. Nevertheless, hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest and protection of Great-Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemy's lines. And I do hereby declare that all and every person who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the King of Great-Britain, and treated as common enemies of the American States.

GIVEN at Head Quarters, Morris-Town, January 25, 1777.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's Command,
ROBERT H. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, *Philadelphia, January* 23, 1777.

Ordered, That the thanks of General Washington to the militia of Pennsylvania, transmitted to this Board, be published in the public papers of this city.

"General Washington being informed that the time fixed by the Hon. Council of Safety of Pennsylvania for the service of part of the militia of that State is expired, and that some are desirous to return to Pennsylvania, agreeable to their engagements, the General takes the earliest opportunity of returning his most hearty thanks to those brave men, who in the most inclement season of the year, nobly stepped forth in defence of their country. The General acknowledges with pleasure the signal services done by the militia of Pennsylvania, and has the best reasons to expect the same spirit, zeal and activity, which lately brought them into the field, will induce them to come forth on every future occasion, when the security and happiness of America, and their own State in particular, demand it.

"The General acknowledges with additional satisfaction the good services of those battalions who have determined to remain with him after the expiration of their time of service. He wishes not to detain them a minute longer than he thinks absolutely necessary to the security of their country, and will discharge them as soon as he finds his army in a condition to admit of it."

*** Major THOMAS DUFF's detachment of Delaware Militia, having served the term of their enlistment with much honour and reputation in New-Jersey, under my command, are hereby discharged.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Brigadier General.

IN CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1776.

It appearing to Congress that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to supply the army of the United States with bacon, salted beef and pork, soap, tallow and candles, unless the exportation thereof be prohibited. Therefore

Resolved, That none of the said articles, except such as may be necessary for the crew, be exported from any of the United States after the fifth day of January next, until the first day of November next, or until Congress shall make further order therein.—And it is earnestly recommended to the executive powers of the several United States, to see that this resolution be strictly complied with.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

IN CONGRESS, *December* 31, 1776.

Resolved, That any restrictions heretofore imposed upon the exportation of staves, or other lumber, except to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands, or any place under the dominion of Great-Britain, cease.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 16, 1777.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the British and Hessian General Officers, towards the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners in the service of the United States, and any other persons inhabitants of these States, in their possession as prisoners of war, or otherwise; and also into the conduct of the said Generals and Officers, and the Troops under their command, towards the subjects of these States, and their property, more especially the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Members chosen, Mr. Chase, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ross, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

Extract from the minutes,
Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Every Printer is desired to publish the above, and continue the same in their news-papers for some time.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1777.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a LAD of about 14 or 15 Years of Age, who can read and write. Enquire of HENRY MILLER, in Race-street.

SEWING and DARNING NEEDLES
TO BE SOLD
By ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
At the Store of Messieurs MEASE AND CALDWELL.

Lower Merion, January 27, 1777.

WAS *FOUND*, the 20th day of December, on the Ridge Road, between John Vanderen's mill and Philadelphia, a Silver WATCH, with a China face; the owner, proving his property, paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Black Horse tavern, on Lancaster road. † JOHN ZELL.

WAS taken up, the 16th of January last, upon Joseph Fox's place, in the Northern Liberties, a BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, and blind in the left eye, is about 12 or 13 hands high, and was shod before. The owner may have him again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, on proving property and paying charges. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a negroe man, who calls himself JOHN DAVID, did, on Monday, the 20th of January inst. steal out of the stable of David Brooke, a MARE and yearling COLT; and on Wednesday the 22d instant sold the mare to Isaac Haines, of Goshen, in Chester county, and the colt to Patrick Cannon, of Whiteland, in said county, pretending to be a free negroe, and a dealer in horses; said negroe is about 5 feet seven inches high, stout looking fellow, remarkable for having a very sore leg, and is by every account a most notorious villain, pretends to have travelled much, is talkative, and talks much in the negroe dialect, and passes by divers different names; he crossed the Upper Ferry last Sunday, and is strongly suspected to be in Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends said negroe and secures him, so that he be brought to justice, and the money, cloth and watch that he got for the mare and colt, restored, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC HAINES, and
Jan. 28, 1777. † PATRICK CANNON.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Pasyunk township, on the 20th of December last, an Irish servant girl, named PATTY PRATT, about 16 or 17 years of age; had on, when she went away, a long calicoe gown, green striped petticoat, tow striped linsey ditto, linsey short gown, lawn apron, 3 lawn handkerchiefs, 1 silk ditto, a pair of cotton mittens, half-worn shoes, white worsted stockings, white cotton ditto, black bonnet with blue lining. Whoever secures said servant, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 23. ‖ NATHAN COLLENS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 6th of January last, from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant woman, named *Patty Brannas*, about 25 years of age, fresh coloured, black eyes, curled hair; had on and took with her, a black sattin bonnet, a light coloured cloth cloak, with a hood, a calicoe short gown, two striped linsey and one damask petticoats, and a white apron. Whoever takes up and and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE LEIB.

Bedminster, Bucks County, January 22, 1777.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, on Monday the 20th of January last, a suspicious person, a middle sized young man, having a blanket coat on, could give no satisfactory account of his business or progress in these parts; had with him a black HORSE, without saddle or bridle, branded with the letters A. S. on the near buttock, is supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old, is thought to be stolen, and is about 14 hands high, and was therefore detained; the owner of the horse, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again

JOSEPH [illegible]

Copy of a letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount HOWE.

My Lord,

WHATEVER error the court of Great-Britain may have fallen into in the commencement and proſecution of the preſent unhappy conteſt with America, it was certainly a moſt politic ſtep to commit the conduct of this important affair to your Lordſhip and the General your brother.

The name of HOWE is dear to America, and amongſt the many diſtreſſing difficulties we have to ſurmount, it is certainly no inconſiderable one to overcome the predilection we feel for your family. The exalted virtues of your heroic brother, whoſe bones are embraced by that ſoil you are now drenching with blood, often riſe in painful remembrance. We are ready to acknowledge the amicable diſpoſitions that diſtinguiſh your private character, and whilſt we feel the ſmart of the wounds you inflict, wiſh they had been adminiſtered by another hand. We conſider you as the executioner of another's wrath, not your own; and forgive with as much ſincerity (pardon the alluſion) as the condemned wretch forgives the appointed officer who is about to torture him into another ſtate of exiſtence. The idea I have of your Lordſhip's character, compels me to ſuppoſe that before you undertook this fatal taſk, your judgement was fully convinced that the inflexible rules of honour and equity, the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the ſacred rights of mankind, fully authoriſed the claims of the Britiſh court over her American ſubjects; and that a refuſal of, and reſiſtance to thoſe claims on the part of America, is and ought to be deemed *rebellion* againſt government. Under ſuch a conviction can we blame your Lordſhip for aſſerting and enforcing the rights of your Sovereign? For my own part, I can lay my hand upon my heart, and with ſincerity declare, if you are ſo convinced, I blame you not. Let the ſame candour, my Lord, be extended to the poor Americans! If they think, and are firmly perſuaded, that neither honour nor equity, neither the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, nor the rights of mankind, can authoriſe the unbounded expectation of the Britiſh court, and that it is an indiſputable duty they owe to themſelves and their unborn poſterity to defend their conſtitution againſt ſuch claims, ought they not to be reſpected as then acting upon the beſt principles, however ill founded you may ſuppoſe thoſe principles to be; and ought you not to pity whilſt you puniſh?

The preſent diſpute is, what the rights of the crown and Parliament are with reſpect to America, and what they are not. Great-Britain would have us acknowledge that her claims are juſt, and that without much reaſoning upon the ſubject. She will not reaſon upon it, ſhe will not hear what we have to ſay in our own defence, but we muſt acknowledge her claims are juſt. And when, my Lord, were acknowledgments of this kind *forced* upon mankind with ſucceſs? To own the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature over the lives and properties of the people of America, or to own the ſupremacy of his Holineſs over our immortal ſouls, are doctrines which can only be eſtabliſhed by the ſword and the faggot, amongſt men who have the free uſe of their reaſon. But I am perhaps going too far! I mean not to offend your Lordſhip, nor would I be wanting in that reſpect which is due to your character and ſtation. If my zeal upon ſo intereſting a ſubject ſhould appear ſomewhat intemperate, your Lordſhip will make the proper allowance; ſuffer me then to ſhed a few tears over the mangled limbs of my bleeding country! Blood and murder, mark the way of your ſavage mercenaries over this hoſpitable, cultivated, and once happy land. It is not enough that the hopeful youth, with fire in his eye, and a heart high beating in his country's cauſe, is called forth and cut down in the field of battle, where the crimſon glow of health fades from his cheek, and he yields his breath an early ſacrifice at the ſhrine of liberty; but the voice of the trembling virgin cries aloud to Heaven againſt the brutal force of the falacious raviſher, who, having accompliſhed his infernal purpoſe, ſpurns at the body he has compelled to give the unlicenſed joy.—Take a view of the country before you, villages demoliſhed, cities abandoned, and the miſerable inhabitants driven from their comfortable houſes where they had long enjoyed all the endearing ſweets of domeſtic felicity, to ſeek ſhelter at this inclement ſeaſon they know not where; whilſt the remains of their property, acquired by long labour and induſtry, are left a prey to unpitying foreigners, who deſtroy, without remorſe, what they cannot immediately uſe or conveniently take away. Think not, my Lord, that this is an exaggerated picture overcharged in the colouring, facts have juſtified the aſſertion, and the mournful occaſion prompts the ſtile.

Such is the nature of the commiſſion you are come to execute amongſt us. Cruel as it is, I am nevertheleſs firm in opinion that your Lordſhip thinks you are only brandiſhing the ſword of juſtice, not exerciſing the rod of oppreſſion, but how you can think ſo, is hard for an American to conceive. I have been told, and fondly encourage the belief, that your Lordſhip holds in contempt thoſe parricides who, through a ſelfiſh motive of ſecuring themſelves, baſely betray their country's cauſe, and that although you think yourſelf obliged to take advantage of the treaſon, you deſpiſe the traitors. This is a principle of honour worthy your character, and perfectly conſiſtent with the ſentiments of a liberal mind. But I haſten to a concluſion of this addreſs. The unpardonable fault of America *now*, it is ſaid, is the Declaration of Independance. When our faults were leſs, they were as hardly thought of, and as highly cenſured; even our modeſt complaints were called preſumption, and diſmiſſed with reproach. No lenient hand was held out to bring matters to a happy iſſue; no alleviation offered to the griefs we thought we ſuffered; no friendly ſhield interpoſed between us and the ruin we apprehended. Independance was ſo far from the wiſh of America, the very idea was diſtreſſing, but hard and cruel neceſſity drove us to the deſperate determination. God only knows what the event will be! In the mean time, we would preſs upon you to call forth that humanity, which, like a healing balm lubricates every generous mind, and though you carry on your maſter's work, let not the hand of rapine ſpread unneceſſary deſolation through our ſuffering country. Arreſt the plunderers greedy graſp, and let not the cries of the deſpoiled virgin call to Heaven for vengeance on thoſe who regard not God, and who trample on the ſacred rights of humanity. Wrongs like theſe fix a ſtain even on victory itſelf, which the floods of ages cannot waſh. Your's, &c.

December 17, 1776.

WANTED, an OVERSEER on a Farm, within a few miles of this city; a perſon that can be well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement. One that has a wife, who is acquainted with the buſineſs of a dairy, and will undertake the management of a ſmall one, will be moſt acceptable. Enquire of the Printers. January 9, 1777.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1776.

SEVENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. BURN's company, of the Congreſs's own regiment; JAMES M'DONALD, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, and leather breeches. JAMES ROGERS, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſmooth face, black hair tied behind; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, blue cloth breeches, and white jacket. JAMES BRINCK, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown jacket, blue trowſers, and round hat. PATRICK BRADLY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat turned up with green, and leather breeches. NICHOLAS STILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black hair, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when deſerted, the ſame dreſs with *Bradly*; they formerly both belonged to the firſt Pennſylvania regiment. WILLIAM WILSON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, leather breeches, and green jacket.---- JAMES ROBINSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair hair tied behind; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, white jacket, and leather breeches. The two latter both live near Lancaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and brings them to the company, at New-Caſtle, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars, for each. ‡ 7ſ6

Philadelphia, January 1, 1777.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the fourth Pennſylvania Regiment, under the command of Col. ANTHONY WAYNE, a certain WILLIAM BAKER, born in England, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort light coloured hair, had been in the Britiſh ſervice a ſhort time, is extremely handſome and very active, was inliſted the beginning of laſt month at Suſſex court-houſe, in New-Jerſey;---Had on when he deſerted, a rifle ſhirt, but it is probable may have changed his dreſs. JOHN STEVENS, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, was inliſted in Philadelphia the beginning of laſt month; had on when deſerted, a new brown coat and jacket, leather breeches, and an old felt hat. JOHN LOWE, an Iriſhman, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a fair complexion, brown hair, has been formerly in the firſt regiment of Yorkers, a very likely fellow, was inliſted in Philadelphia the middle of laſt month; had on when he deſerted, a brown broad cloth coat, a pair of white overhauls, &c. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid deſerters, in ſuch a manner that their commanding officer may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for any one of them.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col.
4th Pennſylvania Regt.

P. S. As it is likely the above deſerters may attempt to inliſt in other regiments; recruiting officers are therefore requeſted to uſe their endeavours to prevent ſuch fellows from defrauding the Continent. * 10ſ.

The ſeveral Recruiting Officers of the Fourth Pennſylvania Regiment are ordered to ſend their recruits as (faſt as they are inliſted) to the borough of Cheſter, there to be put under the command of Capt. *Thomas Robinſon*, who will take care to ſee their quarters put in proper order.

F. JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col. 4th P. B.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. JOHN DAVIS's company, of the ninth Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRVINE, now lying in the barracks, a certain JOHN SMITH, (who belonged to Colonel Atlee's battalion) born in Ireland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a ſtraddling well ſet fellow, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a blue faggathy coat, blue velvet jacket, old leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up, and ſecures ſaid deſerter, in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN DAVIS, Captain. ‡

New Britain, Bucks county, January 4, 1777

CAME to my houſe laſt night, a certain JOHN REYPACKER, a deſerter from the German battalion, and brought with him a cheſnut coloured horſe, near 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a bridle, ſaddle, and a pair of ſaddle-bags, full of ſhirts and other articles, all of which I ſecured and ſtrove to ſecure ſaid *Reypacker*, but he being armed, made his eſcape; the owner or owners of the horſe and goods, are deſired to come, prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ SAMUEL GRAHAM.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A COMPLETE ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on a very good ſtream of water, and about 5000 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar ſwamp, with a good houſe, four rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, and two rooms on the upper one, with a good kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a very convenient barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 15 horſes; the building, mill, and mill-dam, all in good repair, with all the utenſils fit for carrying on the ſame, with 2 log-houſes for ſawyers, and other out buildings; ſituate on the main branch of Little Egg-harbour river, being the diviſion between Burlington and Glouceſter county, near the interſection of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Little Egg-harbour, and from Burlington to Great Egg-harbour, makes it a convenient ſtand for a houſe of entertainment; the Little Egg-harbour ſtage paſſing to and from Philadelphia every week, as alſo a great number of travellers daily, about two miles from Addiſon's Iron-works, and ſeven from the Forks of Egg-harbour, where lumber is tranſported by water at the moderate price of three ſhillings per thouſand, from the ſaw to the veſſel. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to JOSEPH PRICKITT, at ſaid mill, or the ſubſcriber, living in Eveſham, Burlington county, New-Jerſey.

¶ JOSIAH FOSTER.

N B. The purchaſer may be ſupplied with hay and grain, ſufficient to carry on the ſame for ſix months. ‖ 10ſ.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 303 acres, about half whereof is cleared and in good repair; there are 16 acres of good meadow made, and upwards of 40 more may be watered, moſt of which may be watered from good ſtanding ſtreams; the wood land is of an extraordinary good quality; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, a very good barn, with ſtables and other office-houſes, together with a bearing orchard; it is extremely well ſituated for ſtore or tavern, as the great road leading from Lancaſter to Charleſtown goes through it, as does that alſo from Peachbottom Ferry to Chriſtiana Bridge. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, may, for further particulars, apply to CHARLES HARAH, living on the premiſes, who will make known the terms of ſale, and give an indiſputable title to the purchaſer. ¶

Cheſter, November 23, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Cheſter, in the beginning of Auguſt laſt, a Mulattoe man, named *Jack Jones*, upwards of 24 years of age, a Cooper by trake, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his hair tied in a cue behind, has a hobbling gait when he walks, occaſioned by the rheumatiſm formerly in his hips, this country born, ſpeaks good Engliſh, can read, and write a tolerable hand, and can play pretty well on a fife, is a ſly, ſmooth tongued fellow, and may probably forge a paſs, and pretend to be a freeman; he went on board the Providence privateer, commanded by Captain Jones, when ſhe lay oppoſite to Cheſter, outward bound on her cruize, and am ſince informed by one of the hands, that he eſcaped from on board the firſt prize taken by the privateer, when ſhe was retaken by the Engliſh, and came aſhore at or near Egg-harbour, in Jerſey, ſo that it is ſuppoſed he is lurking ſomewhere in Jerſey, or perhaps may have come to Philadelphia in expectation of getting his prize-money. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal in this province, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ELISHA PRICE. ‖ 7ſ6.

N. B. His clothes cannot be well deſcribed, as he left the moſt of his old clothes at home, and is ſuppoſed to have got new.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with 30 acres of land, in Cæcil county, Maryland, ſituated near the mouth of Octarara Creek, half a mile from Saſquehanna river, on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Charles-Town and Rock-run landing, ten miles from the former and four from the latter, where importation or exportation for wheat, flour and other produce, is carried on to and from Baltimore town, or any where down Cheſapeak Bay. The neighbouring ſoil is very fertile, large crops of grain are annually raiſed, and plenty of good timber for ſawing may be had; it is convenient for a ſtore or tavern, fiſh and water fowl may be caught almoſt all the year; it may be entered on next ſpring, or ſooner if required. For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL MORTON, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, at the mills formerly known by the name of *Benjamin Taylor's Mills*. *

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, four head of young cattle; they are about one year and an half old, two of them are young heifers, one a red brown, the other a dark brown, with a white ſtreak in her forehead; a red brown young bullock, and a reddiſh bull, with a head of various colours. Whoever takes up ſaid cattle, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may have them again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KNEAR.

N. B. They neither of them have any ear-mark.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away laſt Friday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, at the ſign of the Buck, on Lancaſter road, an Iriſh ſervant BOY, about 16 years old; he has a down look, ſtraight dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, two homeſpun brown cloth jackets, one of which is too large for him, an old pair of ſtriped blue and white trowſers, buckſkin breeches, but neither ſhoes nor ſtockings unleſs he hath ſtole them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 27, 1776. MARY MILLER. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle, on the 29th ult. an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JAMES M'MULLIN, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, brown hair, a remarkable ſhort noſe turned up, ſpeaks with the brogue, and has had the ague this long time paſt; had on when he went away, an old brown coat with a red velvet collar, an old blue ſurtout coat, ſpotted flannel jacket, tow ſhirts, claret coloured cloth breeches, a pair of new black ſtockings, new ſhoes, one braſs buckle the other tied with a ſtring, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, paid by JOHN ENOS. ‡

RUN away, laſt March, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſgrove townſhip, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named Joſeph Garſon, *aged near 20 years, but ſmall of his age, dark hair, blue eyes; had on a white cloth coat, a ſilk waiſtcoat, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſhoes tied with ſtrings, &c. he was pretty well dreſſed, but that he may alter. It is ſuppoſed he is enliſted in the provincial ſervice, where he will do ſome good if he cannot help it. Whoever will bring home the ſaid lad to his maſter, ſhall have* Two Pence *reward, and* One Penny *for his trouble.*

October 5, 1776. ‖ CORNELIUS AUSTIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Nottingham, in September laſt, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, 3 years old, hath neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ROBERT COLVIN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM FOSTER, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th day of November 1776, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, one white foot behind, and about 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath removed from the Trap Tavern to the town of Wilmington, and houſe formerly occupied by Mr. George Gordon, at the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, oppoſite the lower Market-houſe, where he has furniſhed himſelf with genteel accommodations for the reception of gentlemen travellers, &c. alſo the beſt of ſtabling, whereby he hopes for a continuance of his former cuſtomers, and thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their company; he alſo takes in horſes to keep by the day, week, month or year, and for private or public ſale, where thoſe having more than they want may have an opportunity of ſelling, and thoſe in want may purchaſe.---He hopes from a ſteady and good attendance in the houſe and ſtables, to merit the continuance of all thoſe who ſhall favour him by calling at the houſe of, the public's already much obliged and very humble ſervant, JAMES THOMPSON. ‖15ſ.

N. B. The Pennſylvania Farmer ſtands in full view of the great road coming in from Chriſtiana Bridge, and to the left on the ſame ſquare with Mr. James Adams's houſe coming in from the Ferry.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about 83 acres, in Plymouth townſhip, on the Egypt road, juſt 14 miles from Philadelphia; there are a large ſtone houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſundry other office-houſes, all ſtone, and lime on the premiſes, an extraordinary good well of water at the kitchen door, two thriving young orchards, the land naturally good as any in this province, the whole of the clear land being limed within theſe two years, and may ever be kept rich, as there is great plenty of good limeſtone in every field on the place; convenient to ſeveral merchant-mills, one mile from Plymouth Meeting, and two from Barnhill Church; between 30 and 40 acres of good wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. JAMES STROUD, near the premiſes; or to Captain MATTHEW HENDERSON, of the Ninth Battalion for the State of Pennſylvania, commanded by Colonel JAMES IRWIN. ¶

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